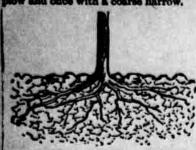
BLE SUBJECTS CONSIDERED M A PLAIN, PRACTICAL MANNER.

me Bosoft of a Thorough Pulmoting Growth and Giring Heavy Crops. os of "Firming" the Boll.

Progressive farmers understand the importance of thoroughly pulverizing the soil they cultivate, whether for field or garden crops, but there remain a large majority of cultivators who are content with turning over the clods once with a plow and once with a coarse harrow.



1-TREE BOOTS AMONG COARSE CLODS The delicate thread like roots of plants planted in a stone heap, even if the stones contained highly stimulating fertilizers. The rule will apply to delicate garden annuals and to large trees alike. The man who transplants a fruit tree and numbles in carelessly the coarse unbroken earth can hardly expect it to grow, even if it survives the treatment. In the accompanying cuts, for which we are in-debted to Country Gentleman, are shown tree roots under different conditions. Fig. 1 illustrates a tree endeavoring to grow with its roots among the coarse clods. In Fig. 2 the soil has been finely pulverized and placed in contact with all the fibers. The coarse soil is full of air brevices, causing the roots to dry up in amer, and very little of the earth can pulverized soil closely incases every root and supplies all the moisture and food required.

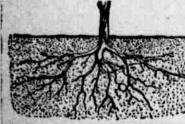


FIG. 9-THE ROOTS IN PULVERIZED BOIL. A soil reduced to a fine condition and with proper depth holds like a sponge the surplus water of rains and gives it to growing plants as they require it. This, wever, is but one of the advantages of fine culture. A hard, compact soil is easily flooded with a heavy shower, and becomes too dry in its absence. Actual experiments furnish the most satisfactory and convincing proofs of these different influences. This work of pulverizing the soil has been rendered a comparatively easy matter of late years by the intro-duction of such implements as the Acme and Disc harrows, the Cutaway, the smoothing harrows and similar appliances. "Firming" the soil by pressure of the foot or with suitable implements, when sowing seeds, now prevails among successful gardeners, while intelligent farmers practice passing a heavy roller over the ground after sowing a crop of grain. This pressure serves to close up the air crevices and bring the soil into actual contact with the seed.

The first document published under the authority of the secretary of agriculture is Experiment Station Bulletin No. 1 of the newly established office of experiment stations of the United States department of agriculture. This pam-phlet contains a large amount of infornation regarding the history and prospects of the agricultural experiment sta-tions, which are now conducting scientific and practical experiments in the different states. Such institutions for scientific investigation in behalf of agriculture have been long in operation in Europe. The first one in this country was begun in Connecticut in the chemi-cal laboratory of Wesleyan university fourteen years ago. Other states followed the example, and in 1887 congress appropriated \$15,000 per annum to each te and territory for the purpose.

All the states now have agricultural experiment stations. Some have two; Louis-iana has three. The total number now branch stations, nearly sixty. They em-ploy more than 370 scientists and agri-culturists, and receive this in operation is forty-six, or, counting ists, and receive this year \$595,000 from the national government, and about \$125,000 from the state and other sources. A feature is the co-operation between the stations and the department of agriculture at Washington, which is charged by congress with the duty of supervising and aiding the sta-tions in their work. The office of experiment stations, acting with the Asso-ciation of American Agricultural Col-leges and Experiment Stations, is able to complish much in this line. The bulletin contains an introduction by the

Copies of this bulletin can be obtained by application to the office of experiment stations, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Feeding Oats to Cows Before Calving. A Wisconsin correspondent in Hoard's Dairyman writes: "When I was a boy in England, feeding my father's cows, some fifty years ago, my father used to charge me to feed a little oats every day for a week or two before calving, in order to quickly expel the placenta. I have fol-lowed that advice in this country for the ast forty-three years, and have rarely had any trouble. When cows are at pasture I scarcely found any trouble, but my neighbors have had trouble frequentwith cows fed on ear corn, but when fed a gallon of oats a day for a week or I never knew of any trouble, either in England or here."

THE CARE OF EWES.

How and When to Feed the Animals for Most Successful Results.

American Agriculturist has the fol-

ring to say on feeding ewes: When ewes are fed exclusively on dry food there is danger that they will be-come feverish and constipated. When this condition arises they will generally show it by lying on the ground and stretching themselves and straining. Sometimes they will pluck at their wool and show signs of distress and uneasiness. When sheep are in this condition they are not in good health to have young. They will not provide as much milk, and their udders are liable to be caked and sore, or to show evidences of inflammation. There is danger that they will not own their lambs, and the milk will not flow freely. When the udder is sore or much inflamed, even if the ewe owns her lamb, she will refuse to let it suck. Under such circumstances the lamb very soon becomes weak and dies. Prevention is better than cure for all these ailments, and this lies in providing the ewe with suitable food. The most be such as not to produce a feverish con-

dition. It should be somewhat laxative and well supplied with nitrogenous elements. Such foods are wheat bran, cats, pea meal, beans and linesed meal. Corn is unsuitable for breeding ewes, as it produces fet and beat.

duces fat and heat.

There is no animal which responds with better results to succulent foods than sheep and ewes with lamb. Potatoes do not seem to be adapted to this purpose; turnips are a natural food for ewes, as well as for other sheep. Carrots are ex-cellent, and so are beets and mangels. A few roots or a small ration of these, say four quarts a day, with bran and linsee meal, will put ewes in a most healthy and vigorous condition, and at the same time this combination of foods will tend to promote the growth and support of the fetus, and when the little lamb is born it will have the bone and strength to help itself, and it will give far less trouble to get it on its legs and obtain its sustenance from the mother. There is such a thing as feeding the

lamb before it is born-to nourish and

strengthen it through the blood of the

dam. This is an important matter and

should never be lost sight of in the feed-ing of the mother. This idea is particu-larly applicable to the ewe, as its off-spring is so likely to be weak and more

or less helpless. If the ewes have not been fed on such foods during the win-

ter, the sooner this is done before lambing time the better. The feeding should

be in limited quantities at first, not more

than a gill a day for a few days, then

gradually increase to a quart or two, according to the size of the ewe. Three

parts of wheat bran to one part of lin-

seed meal is a good proportion, fed twice a day with the roots. Ewes may be fed

oats with roots and do well, but the bran

When ewes are to lamb soon, they should

not be fed on timothy hay, as it is not a

proper sheep food. There is nothing so

good in all the list of forage plants as bright clover hay. Sheep will do well on this food alone, up to the time of

lambing, as it is the best balanced food

in the whole list. The ewes should have

access to water whenever they want it, as

they naturally drink but little at a time

A Convenient Field Marker.

only the rows, but also the exact places

for each plant in the row, is herewith il-

lustrated. This illustration is repro-

duced from "Rawson's Market Garden-

The pins which serve to mark the

places for plants in the row are put in

with a nut, and may be changed to mark

intervals of ten, twelve, twenty and

twenty-four inches, if the wheel is made

plump thirty-eight inches in diameter.

A field can be marked with this imple-

A FIELD MARKER.

ment in a short time, and with little ef-

fort. For the purposes of marking the

rows for sowing seeds of radishes, car-

rots, table beets, lettuce, etc., in the

house garden any of the simple home

made garden markers, consisting of a

piece of scantling with the necessary

number of teeth, and a convenient

Arbor Day.

Nebraska seventeen years ago, when 12,000,000 trees were planted. There are

now growing in the state 600,000,000 trees. In other states many millions of

trees have been planted, and at the pre-

sent time thirty-four states observe an

Here and There.

The resolution recently passed at a meeting of the Market Gardeners' asso-

ciation, at Boston, to the effect "that the

judicious use of honestly made fertilizers

is profitable to the practical farmer and market gardener," is in accordance with

the experience of the progressive market

gardeners and farmers of New York and

Reports make it appear that sorghum

sugar making in Kansas is a success.

The works at Fort Scott and Topeka are

to be enlarged and three new mills are

to be erected in the southeastern part of

the state. There are two national sor-

ghum experiment stations in Kansas-

one at Conway Springs and one at Doug-

In a recent report from the statistician

of the department of agriculture is given

the result of the investigation, through

agents and correspondents, of the aver-

age weight of wheat, by states. The

average weight of six wheat crops, those

of 1883-1888, is set down at 57.7 pounds

per bushel. The present average is still

lower-56.5. The estimates for the spring

wheat region are all very low, from 53.7

SCAB IN POTATOES.

Causes of This Disease and the Best Known

Preventives.

treme humidity favors the development

of the disease, but what further influ-

ence the character of the soil has in pro-

ducing it is not positively known. During

the year 1887 a number of trials were

made at the New York agricultural ex-

periment station, in which it was shown that an excess of moists e and the use

of fresh stable manure materially in-

creased the number of scabby potatoes.

The data obtained are summed up as fol-

lows: "1. The scab is not primarily caus-

ed by a fungus. 2. It is not due to the

work of insects. 8. In nearly every in-

stance an increased yield was accom-

panied by an increased percentage of

scabby potatoes. 4. Any marked change

in the rapidity of growth, either an in-

crease or a decrease, tends to an increas-

ed production of scab. 5. A continuous

growth from the time of first vegetation

until the tubers are fully matured ap-pears to be the condition least favorable

Extensive experiments with remedies

for scab make it appear that special com-

mercial fertilizers, while not infallible

specifics against seab, are more or less

efficient. Mr. E. S. Carman says on the

subject: "We have used as much as a

ton of potato fertilizer-which is strong

in potash-to the acre, and yet we har-

vested clean potatoes, with smooth skins and without scabs. Not so when fresh

farm manure is used. This with us al-

most always causes scab by attracting

wire worms, which eat into the skin and

give the potato the same corroded sur-

face as the fungus causes." Those who

were present at the harvesting of The Rural New Yorker's potato contest plot,

where the fertilizer used was the Mapes

potato manure, at the rate of 1,760

pounds to the acre, with a sprinkling of

sulphur in the trenches, will remember that the large product was singularly free from scab. Dr. F. M. Hexamer and

Dr. Henry Stewart are numbered among

other experimenters who have expressed

the opinion that special commercial fer-tilizers are efficacious and to be pre-

forred in potato culture to fresh farm

yard marure.

to the production of scabby potatoes."

There is a prevailing belief that ex-

pounds in Dakota to 55 in Nebraska.

las-and there is talk of starting three

Arbor day.

New Jersey.

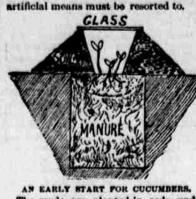
The first Arbor day was observed in

handle, will answer well enough.

ers' Manual."

A convenient little device to mark not

is almost invaluable, as it will furnish the muscle and bone food required.



ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

ERS AND VEGETABLES.

A Simple Way of Foreing Cocumbers and

Melons in Advance of Their Natural Sea-

son by Help of 'Well Rotted Manure in

When the season is not long enough to insure the perfect ripening of melons, or

when vine fruits are wanted a week or two in advance of their natural season,

The seeds are planted in sods under glass by many of the Long Island and New Jersey market gardeners, and the crops pushed along by extra fertilizing. A dressing of guano or bone meal, well mixed in with the soil, is advised for melons when the season is short, by Peter Henderson. This well known cultivator increases the yield of his melon crop by a system of pinching the main vine, so as to encourage the lateral shoots upon which the fruit is borne. The plan illustrated in the cut has the

commendation of Popular Gardening, and is a miniature hot bed beneath each hill of plants. To provide this a hole one foot square and 18 inches deep is made where the hill is to come and this is filled with fresh heating horse ma-nure, as for a common hot bed, and on this is put a few inches of fine good mellow soil. Plant a few seeds in center, cover lightly and place a tapering block of wood or a six-inch flower pot upon them, packing the soil firmly around it, and thus forming a sort of pit when the wood or pot is withdrawn. Cover with a glass, which remove when plants are well started.

The usual method practiced around about New York is to transplant cucumber plants started in sod to the open ground, marked out as for corn, three feet each way. A generous shovelful of manure has previously been mixed thoroughly with the soil in each hill. The manure used has become well rotted.

Many persons have been deterred from planting chrysanthemums in their gardens for fear an early frost might come suddenly in the fall and thus prevent or destroy their blooming. If, however, early flowering varieties only are used, there are very few sections of the country where they will not succeed, says American Agriculturist. First procure good healthy plants grown in pots and plant them in spring as soon as all danger of frost is past. Have the ground well enriched with manure and do not plant closer than three feet apart, each way. If they can be planted on the south side of a house or other building, a board fence, or hedge of evergreens, they will be able to stand much colder weather and will continue blooming later in the season. Keep the plants well tied up to stakes, if necessary, to prevent their being broken by the wind, and water occasionally during the summer if the weather is hot and dry.

If good flowers are to be grown they

should never be allowed to wilt for want of water, and the plants should at all es be kept in a good growing cor dition.

Early in September in middle latitudes the flower buds will make their appearance. If prize or exhibition flowers are desired only one bud should be left on each branch or shoot, but in ordinary culture this "disbudding," as it is called, may be dispensed with. All flower buds, however, which are deformed or one sided should be removed promptly as soon as discovered, as they only take up the strength of the plants uselessly. Weak liquid manure may be used once or twice a week with advantage while the buds are setting, but should be discontinued as soon as they begin to show

Perfect Flowering Strawberries. A Wisconsin horticulturist, whose success entitles him to be heard and whose name is George T. Kellogg, names for the most perfect flowering kinds of strawberries, Jessie, May King, Miner, Parry, Wilson and Mt. Vernon, Pistillates, Bubach, Crescent, Manchester, Jewel and Windsor Chief. From these you may select, or plant them all. If I could have but two they would be Jessie and Bubach, next May King and Cres-

cent, next Wilson and Manchester. Do not plant pistillate varieties alone While set beside perfect flowering kinds, they are the most productive of any. Every strawberry catalogue should be marked so that you may know which are pistillate and which are not.

Two varieties of sugar corn catalogued this season by Peter Henderson, and recommended by him as excellent, are the "Stabler's Early" and "Roslyn Hybrid." The first named ripens a few days after Adam's Early, while Roslyn Hybrid matures about the same time and is one of the large growing sorts.

The Cory corn, which has been fully tested, ranks among the costliest of all the large red cob varieties, and is an excellent sort. Stowell's evergreen is now everywhere recognized as the standard late variety. Hickox's improved is a fine medium season corn. The sweetest of all sweet corns is Black Mexican, a black kerneled variety.

Professor Birl says that a large spoon heaping full of pure Paris green to forty gallons of water is enough for use on apple trees.

Ten Roses. A bed of tea roses should accompany the Hybrid Perpetuals in every garden, for the purpose of prolonging the blooming term, as the teas are the only true perpetuals. They should be planted in beds in a rather dry position, somewhat shaded from the strong sun, and in regular rows so that the plants can be cov-cred with soil and leaves or litter for winter protection, and they will well repay the trouble by a magnificent display of flowers, coming into bloom quite early, and continuing until late in the autumn.

Grafting Cherries. A current horticultural journal says that cherry trees are very difficult to graft. I have never found them so. The buds swell early, and the grafting must be done very early; otherwise there is no difficulty. Cherry tops can be changed as readily as apple tops. I often bear it remarked that stone fruits cannot be grafted, but the remark has no foundation. Did not Thomas Andrew Knight give us the practice of root grafting as the result of experiments upon stone fruits?-Garden and Porest.

PRUNING SHRUBS.

Practical Directions on a Subject Not Con-INFORMATION ABOUT FRUITS, FLOW-

Shrubs, when properly planted in deep, rich soil, demand comparatively little care, but "how shall these be pruned?" is a question often asked. There can

is a question often asked. These can perhaps be no safer answer than the following, furnished by as high authority as Garden and Forest:

Severe pruning tends to enfeeble either abrub or tree, and the removal of large branches usually interferes with the natural and, therefore, most graceful outlines of either. So far as any general rule can be laid down, it may be said that abrubs will be the most vigorous that shrubs will be the most vigorous and in their best form the year through when no pruning is attempted beyond the thinning out of the weaker and over-shadowed branches in order to afford the stronger ones a better opportunity for growth. The shearing of shrubs into formal shapes, such as cones and spheres, or cutting off all the tops at the same level, means, of course, the destruction both of the health and beauty of the

But when shrubs are used for special purposes they require special treatment. If abundant bloom is the object chiefly aimed at, the time and manner of pruning should be chosen with this end in view. Shrubs which bloom early in the spring, like Thunberg's spirrea, for example, form their flower buds on the growth of the previous year. If this growth is cut back in autumn or in early spring, the flower buds, too, are cut away and the bloom of the year is destroyed. With such shrubs the proper course is to wait till the flowering sea is over and then prune away a considerable portion of last year's wood.

This will encourage new shoots, which will start at once and begin to make flowering branches for next spring. On the other hand, shrubs which flower late in the season, like the Rose of Sharon, some of the Tamasisks and the Great Panicled Hydrangea, make their flower buds on the wood that forms during the growing season of the same year. These late flowering shrubs should be pruned now, before the new growth starts. If the Hydrangea just mentioned is cut back so as to leave but one or two eyes on each branch of last year's growth, these will put out vigorous shoots, each of which will bear at the extremity a large panicle of flowers next fall. These directions may be summarized

as follows: For general purposes, shrubs should never be cut back so far as to impair their vigor, nor be pruned so as to destroy their natural outlines.

Shrubs which bloom early, on wood of the previous year, should not be pruned in autumn or in early spring when it is desired to secure abundant flowers, but immediately after the blooming season. Shrubs which bloom late, on wood of the current year, should be pruned after the leaves fall in autumn, or in early spring before they start.

Successful Peach Culture. J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn. says: Successful peach culture depends first on healthy trees, secondly upon a proper temperature in winter and lastly upon what varieties we plant. As to the first, the leaf curl, the borer and the vellows are the chief causes of unbealthiness. The curl is of little account and can be got rid of by stimulating a rapid growth wherever it is seen. The borer has killed more trees than all other causes combined. More than three-fourths of the cases of so called vellows can be laid to it, and yet, with a little care, he is not such a bad fellow to handle-a sort of pest that needs watching-and knowing his habits you can easily keep him out, or, when once in the tree, readily get at him; but we have found prevention betand cheaper than cure.

To prevent the depositing of the eggs is our first object. We therefore annually apply a wash for two purposes; first, to smooth the bark, and second, to keep this insect away.

For a common bucketful two quarts of strong, soft soap, half a pint of crude carbolic acid, and two ounces of Paris green, with water and lime enough to make a thin paste that will adhere to the tree; if convenient we add a little clay, which assists in making it stick; this we apply with a swab or brush at the base of the tree and in the crotches of the main branches.

New Fancy Hybrid Petunias.

The new fancy hybrid or large flowering section produce magnificent flowers, twice the size of the old sorts, in crimsons, maroon, rose and white, blotched striped, bordered and veined in the most exquisite manner. Many of them have large throats of a bright yellow color. The large flowering varieties all require to be trained to stakes or trellises, but do not grow so tall as the first named. The large, double flowering, fringed strain are probably the most wonderfully developed flowers, considering their antecedents, in existence. They are so easily grown as to be within the reach of all flower lovers, and pretty enough to ornament the collections of the most fastidiona

Things Told by Others.

Professor J. L. Budd says "the best time to prune fruit trees is when the leaves are about two-thirds grown in the spring.

A successful fruit grower says: Thin out the grapes; remove every alternate bunch, where they are thickly set, on a branch or one vine, and see the difference in the size of the bunches that are left this fall when they ripen over those on vines and branches not trimmed.

For a near by market, says Orchard and Garden, one of the best of the new strawberries is Buhach, sometimes known as Buhach No. 5, Unfortunately its flower is pistillate and the berry is too soft for long transportation, although large, handsome and of fine quality.

Pure Water for Fowls.

Fowls of all kinds and ages should not only be abundantly supplied with water, but it should be pure water, and should be kept where they can get to it easily. Where they are compelled to get their drink from stagnant pools or from other sources contaminated by barnyard leachings or otherwise, it is quite certain not only to affect them unfavorably but to produce serious diseases. The vessels containing water for their use should be cleaned out at least once a day and be refilled with clean water and protected in such a way as to best prevent filth from getting into them. Many persons are not only negligent in this respect, but seem to be ignorant of the importance of pure water for the health of their fowls.

To Prevent Hog Cholera. A writer in Southern Planter claims that where the following is given a fair trial it will prevent hog cholera: Take a sack of salt and a barrel of hard wood ashes (hickory or oak preferred); mix the salt and ashes thoroughly. Prepare a box of any convenient size; put it under cover where the hogs can have free access to it at all times, and keep a supply of the mixture in it. This mixture will cost about one dollar and some troubie, but will be sufficient for several hogs | rier-Journal.

THOSE WRINKLED HANDS.

Those wrinkled hands that o'er a woman's breas.

Now folded its in death's last solemn sleep,
Alast how cold and still; but God knows best:
His time will choose, while we in silence weep,
Who had by those dear hands been often blest,
But now shall miss the love that flowed so deep,
No more shall we enjoy their soft carees,
Nor feel again their clinging tend-flows.

In those lines where the plow of Time has run,
And heaped with furrows deep the trace of year.
The marks of toil, the change of shade and sun,
The record of a lengthened life appears:
Many a tale they tell of joys begun,
And hopes soon ended in a dash of tears,
Those veins of blue her sunny skies unroll,
That skin so fair the whiteness of her soul.

But lot as we read on what sight is this?
A cherub form with dimpled hands and small.
Bright golden locks, and lips that tempt a kiss.
Like paintings seen on old cathedral wall;
Some angel sent from distant worlds of bliss.
That sunteems bring to this dim earthly ball.
Again we took, a laughing girl is seen—
To schools she skips or romps in orchards green.

In these oddly fashioned lines next we trace
The vision of a maiden sweet and fair;
By garden gate she waits; upon her face
Resis light's rosy tinge, as if gathered there
The crimson blash of thousand mornings grace;
Or is that glow of blas leyond compare,
Aught else than love's warm thrill, as there she stands. Holding in her own another's tender hands:

Life's busy noon unfolds; and what befell
In sober age, how bands now pale and cold
Were moved to kindly acts, oft strore to quell
A neighbor sgrief, and wipe the gathering mold
Of death from aching brows. Sick beds cdn tell;
And poor their saintly deeds confess with old;
Then rest, sweet hands, with scars of battle won,
Like folded banners when the day is done.

- Varnum Lincoln

Poisonous Nutmers

It will doubtless surprise many to learn that in nutmegs we find a powerful poison, generally believed to be of the narcotic order. It is only comparatively recently that cases of poisoning by it have been recorded in this country, probably for the reason that, being so universally considered harmless, when dangerous or fatal consequences have followed its use the cause has been overlooked. The quantity of nutmeg which it is necessary to take to produce serious symptoms has never been estimated. In one case, however, one and a half nutmegs, it is said, caused in a woman stupor, followed by excitement, with

signs of collapse,
Dr. Waugh has recently reported the
case of a woman who was advised by her neighbors to eat nutmegs for the relief of dyspepsia due to constipation. One forenoon she ate five of medium size. No unpleasant symptoms followed until some nine or ten hours afterward. Then she became sick to her stomach, giddy, and had a chill, accompanied by vomiting, headache, dryness of the mouth and throat, and a sore, strained sensation in the eyes. Her sight became affected. and she complained that everything appeared misty. When the chill passed off, slight fever and sweating followed. with intense, throbbing headache. Under proper treatment this woman recovered. In her case no narcotic symptoms appeared, but that does not prove that nutmegs are not of the narcotic order.-Boston Herald.

The Nickel's Leverage. The field of the nickel and slot machine eems to be practically limitless. I am informed that a St. Louis inventor is now at work on a machine which will , ive you a clean shave and a picture of your future wife, while the band plays your favorite air as you wait. Another machine will tell your fortune and polish your shoes and administer a dose of pills for a nickel; while another will pick the winners of the next day's races and supply you with the morning paper. The nickel and slot machine fills a long felt want, and has a long career of usefulness before it, and the public is saving its nickels for the next departure with deep interest.-St. Louis Republic.

Photographing the Aurora Borealis. Dr. Kayser has succeeded in obtaining a photograph of the aurora borealis from the summit of Mount Rigi in Switzerland. This is an interesting fact, it having hitherto been regarded as impossible to photograph the aurora for want of a plate sufficiently sensitive to be impressed by its rays. Gunther, in his well known physical geography, declares it to be utterly impossible to photograph the aurora, the most carefully prepared plate remaining neutral when exposed to the aurora's rays. Dr. Kayser resorted to special precautions and employed a colored dry plate-the azalin trocken-platte.-New Orleans Picayune.

Two Strings to His Bow. "No, William," she said coldly, with a side long glance to note the effect of her words, "I cannot be your wife. You smoke and you sometimes drink. I have registered a vow not to marry a man who has either of these vices."

"All right, Maria," was the humble reply. "And now will you please ask your younger sister Lulu to come down stairs a moment? She said, when she kissed me good-by last night, that she would gladly have me if you refused."-Philadelphia Inquirer.

Expensive Repairs.

The famous cathedral at Cologne has been under repair for a long time and a large amount of money has been expended thereon. Thus far the government has contributed 6,345,252 marks toward the repairs, while enough has been raised by lotteries and otherwise to bring the total expended between 1842 and 1880 up to the enormous amount of 18,400,000 marks.-San Francisco Chronicle.

A Heavy Family.

A family which claims the honor of being the heaviest in Kennebec county is that of William Merrill, of Gardiner Mr. Merrill himself weighs 303, Mrs. Merrill, 264; the eldest daughter, 800; a younger daughter, 260, and the only son. 215-a total fortune of 1,342 pounds-to say nothing of shillings and pence. Lucky Merrill!-Lewiston (Me.) Journal

The Bead of the Army. Gen. Schofield's salary is \$13,000. Al-

though he is the successor of Sheridan, who followed a line of soldiers in the office who were national heroes, and although he is rightfully the incumbent by reason of his services to the country, his career has not been such as to make his name over familiar to people generally. His military life has been long and the duties faithfully performed, but in few events has he been very conspicuous. Gen. Schofield was born on the 29th of September, 1881. He graduated from the United States Military academy in 1853, in the same class with Sheridan, McPherson and Hood. Before the war he left the service to become a professor of natural science in a university, but at the breaking out of hostilities he entered the army as a volunteer. A major's commission was tendered to him at once and on Nov. 21, 1861, he had reached the grade of brigadier general. He served all through the war, notably in the Atlanta campaign, and for a time was secretary of war in Grant's first cabinet. At present his duties are practically nominal, for there are plenty of subordinates to look after details. He has an office in the department building which is principally interesting for the relies which it contains of his service. Sheridan filled up his office in a similar way, and it was a favorite spot for sightseers. - Louisville Cou-

When the pulse beats feebly; when the energy is gone; when the appetite is weak and sleep uncertain, then the body is in a condition of actual "low life." No matter what the causes may have been Nature has given way and unless her strength is restored disease is certain to take possession of the body. The first thing any doctor does in such a case is to assist Nature. Here are some instances:

Prof. Austin Filmt, of Believue (New York) College, says: "The judicious use of alcoholic stimulants is one of the striking characteristics of progress in the practice of medicine during the last half century."

The celebrated Dr. J.M. Carnwall says: "I am most happy to say, after a very thorough test, that for persons suffering with nervous and general debility or any wasting disease, or for delicate persons or invalids, Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey is the best tonic and purest stimulant with which I am acquainted."

There are no higher scientific authorities than these and they speak volumes. Beware of all bottled whiskies which may be offered you, except Duffy's. It has stood the test of time and is absolutely pure.

Amendmente.

A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the clitzens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approvalor rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1888. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be if resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

AMENDMENT.
There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as Article XIX as

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemensor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

orcement.
A true copy of the Joint Resolution,
CHARLES W. STONE.
Secretary of the Commonwealth,
m16-3md8

A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution. Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution propesing an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or inpwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First, He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year for it, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election, shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year for if, having previously been a qualified election or mative born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned then six months) immediately preceding the election.

then six months; immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall effer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth, Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: Provided, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or mavy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by resson of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

may vote, and for the return and carvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence white employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor, while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student or any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmales of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Wines.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1889.

SEAL.

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

According to the instructions of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in Buda-Pest to this Imperial and Royal consulate it is hereby attested to that the Royal Hungarian Government wine cellars at Buda-Pest were established by the Hungarian Government, February 1, 1882, and that the establishment is since under control of said ministry.

The aim of these wine cellars is to supply the world's markets with the best wines produced in Hungary, free from any adulteration.

Mr. H. E. Slaymaker, agent of Laneaster, Pa., has by the Government's general agents of North America been appointed agent for Lancaster for the sale of these wines, which are bottled in Buda-Pest, under the supervision of th Hungarian Government, and bear the original protective label of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture on

LOUIS WESTERGAARD, Imperial and Royal Consul of Austria

Hungary.

T. & B. HUNG, CONSULATE, AT PHIL'A., PA.

Notice is herebry given that the year isso, on sireet Railway Curs, Telegraph, Teleghone and Electric Light Poles, and on Hacks Cabs, Coaches, Omnibuses, Four-Horse Wagons, Two-Horse Wagons, Local Delivery, Drays, Carts and other Vehicles, used in the city for Hire or Pay, is now due and payable at the office of the City Tressurer.

Any person failing to take out a License, or refusing to pay the License Tax required by the ordinance, or who shall violate any of the provisions of any section thereof, will subject the offender, in addition to the immediate for feit of this license, to a penalty of five dollars for

feit of his license, to a penalty of five dollars for each and every offense.

J. H. RATHFON, City Treasurer.

Cravelers' Gulbr. LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE

min of Pomenger Trains on and after 

THILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

For Reading and intermediate points, week days, 7:30 s. m., 12:50, 3:60 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 s. m., 3:55 p. m.

For Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 s. m., 12:50, 3:60 p. m.; Sundays, 3:55 p. m.

For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 s. m., 12:50, 3:40 p. m.; Sundays, 3:55 p. m.

For New York via Allentown, week days, 7:30 s. m., 9:60 p. m.; Sunday, 3:50 p. m.

For Allentown, week days, 7:30 s. m., 9:60 p. m.; Sunday, 3:40 p. m.

For Lebanon, week days, 7:30 s. m., 8:50 p. m.; Sunday, 3:40 p. m.

For Lebanon, week days, 7:30 s. m., 12:50, 5:54 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 s. m.

For Quarryville, week days, 7:30 s. m., 12:50, 5:54 p. m.; Sunday, 8:50 p. m.; Sunday, 8:50 p. m.

Trains For Lancaster.

Trains For Lancaster.

Leave Reading, week days, 7:20 s. m., 12:56, 6:10 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 s. m., 3:10 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, week days, 6:15, 10:00 s. m., 4:00 p. m.

Leave Financipus, 1, 4:00 p. m. Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 45 a. m., 1:30, 12:00 p. m. Leave New York via Allentown, week days, 00 a. m., 1:00 p. m. Leave Allentown, week days, 5:52 a. m.: 4:30 . m. Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:56 a. m., 4:45

Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:56 a. m., 4:45 p. m.

Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 12:40 7:30 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 a. m., 3:45 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Sunday, 7:00 a. m.

Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Sunday, 7:00 a. m.

Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:20 9:25 a. m., 2:50, 5:08 p. m.; Sunday, 7:10 a. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf, and South street wharf.

Leave Atlantic City, week days, expresses, 9:00 a. m. and 4:50 p. m.; Accommodation, 7:36 a. m. and 5:45 p. m.; Sunday, Express, 9:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Atlantic and Arkanssa Avenues. Week days,—Express 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sundays—Express, 4 p. m. Accommodation, 7:25 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticket offices.

A. Mel EDD. offices. A. A. McLEOD, G. G. HANCOCK. Vice Pres. & Gen'l M'gr. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROADSCHEDULE In effect from November 28, 1888. Trains Leave Lancasten and leave and ar-rive at Philadelphia as follows:

Leave Philadelphia. Lancaster. 11:25 p. m. 1:25 a. m. 4:30 a. m. 9:30 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 9:31 a. m. via Columbia 9:35 a. m. via Columbia 9:35 a. m. via Columbia 9:35 a. m. via Columbia 9:55 a. m. via Columbia 11:30 a. m. via Columbia 9:55 a. m. 4:40 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 7:50 p. m. WESTWARD. acific Expresst.
Sews Expresst
& Ay Passengert
Mail trainvia Mt.Joyt
No. 2 Mail Traint
Niagara Express
Hanoyer Accom. Lancaster Accom.

Lancaster Accom.

Harrisburg Accom.

Columbia Accom.

Harrisburg Express.

Western Express; EASTWARD.
Phila. Express†
Fast Linet.
Harrisburg Express
Lancaster Accom. Phila. 4:25 a. m. 8:25 a. m. 10:20 a. m. viaMt.Joy. 11:45 a. m. 1:25 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 6:50 p. m. 6:50 p. m.

(The only trains which an daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent. CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager.

Darness.

HARNESS.

HABERBUSH'S 30 Centre Square.

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Saddles, Harness, LAP BLANKETS,

Trunks, Bags, Harness Oil, -AND-

General Stable Supplies,

Chas. E. Haberbush's,

(Successor to M. Haberbush & Son.)

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housefurnishing Goods. CALL AND SEE -THE-

ROCHESTER LAMP! Sixty Candle-Light; Beats them all. Another Lot of Cheap Globes for Gas and Oil Stoves.

THE "PERFECTION" METAL MOULDING and RUBBER CUSHION

Weather Strip.

Beats them all. This strip outwears all others. Keeps out the cold. Stops rattling of windows. Excludes the dust. Keeps out snow and rain. Anyone can apply it—no waste or dirt made in applying it. Can be fitted anywhere—no holes to bore, ready for use. I will not split, warp or shrink—a cushion strip is the most perfect. At the Stove, Heater and Range Store of John P. Schaum & Sons,

34 SOUTH QUEEN ST., LANCASTER, PA. Bicycles.

RICYCLES, TRICYCLES, TANDEMS. COLUMBIA Bicycles, Tricyles, Tandems,

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BRANCH HOUSES-12 Warren St., New York 291 Wabash Ave., Chleago. For Sale by JOHN S. MUSSER, No. 2 North Street, Columbia. Attorneys.

LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Second Floor Eshleman Law Building, No. 45 North Duke Street. apr#lyd&w